North Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about April 3, May 10, and July 16, 1934, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of quantities of tincture of belladonna that was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Tincture Belladonna, U. S. P. * * * Standardized to contain 0.027 to 0.033 grams of total alkaloids in 100 cc. * * * Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Illinois."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down therein, since 100 cubic centimeters of the article yielded more than 0.033 gram of the alkaloids of belladonna leaves. Samples from the three shipments were found to yield not less than 0.0463, 0.0387, and 0.046 gram, respectively, of the alkaloids of belladonna leaves; whereas the pharmacopoeia provided that 100 cubic centimeters of tincture of belladonna should yield not more than 0.033 grams of the alkaloids of belladonna leaves, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof. The article was alleged to be adulterated further in that it was represented to be tincture of belladonna that conformed to the pharmacopoeial standard and to be standardized to contain 0.027 to 0.033 gram of total alkaloids in 100 cubic centimeters; whereas it was not tincture of belladonna which conformed to the pharmacopoeial standard and 100 cubic centimeters of the article contained more than 0.033 gram of the alkaloids of belladonna leaves.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the label, "Tincture Belladonna U. S. P. * * * standardized to contain 0.027 to 0.033 grams of total alkaloids in 100 cc.", were false and misleading.

On January 21, 1937, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of $25.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26778. Misbranding of Okasa-Silver for Men and Okasa-Gold for Women. U. S. v. 77 Boxes of Okasa-Silver for Men and 6 Boxes of Okasa-Gold for Women. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. nos. 34903, 34904. Sample nos. 21022–B, 21023–B.)

This case involved importation from a foreign country of quantities of articles labeled "Okasa-Silver for Men" and "Okasa-Gold for Women", which names on the labels falsely and fraudulently represented the curative or therapeutic effect of the articles with respect to diseases of men and diseases of women, respectively.

On January 17, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 77 boxes of Okasa-Silver for Men and 6 boxes of Okasa-Gold for Women at New York, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped on various dates between October 28 and December 20, 1934, by Hormo Pharm G. M. B. H., from Berlin, Germany, and that they were misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles showed that they consisted essentially of animal glandular material and plant material including flour and cacao.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing upon the labels, "For Men" and "For Women", falsely and fraudulently represented that the articles were adequate treatments for diseases of men and women, respectively.

On December 3, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26779. Adulteration and misbranding of atropine sulphate tablets, tincture of aconite tablets, atropine sulphate solution, and sodium cacodylate ampoules. U. S. v. The Columbus Pharmacal Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $1,200.** (F. & D. no. 36035. Sample nos. 35175–B, 35234–B, 35241–B, 35248–B.)

This case involved drugs that fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold.

On April 16, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Columbus Pharmacal Co., a corporation, Columbus, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food

and Drugs Act on or about April 30 and May 22, 1935, from the State of Ohio into the State of Indiana of quantities of drugs that were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part variously: "Tablets Atropine Sulphate 1–150 grain * * * The Columbus Pharmacal Company"; "Tablets Aconite Tincture * * * 2 minims"; "Ophthalmic Solution * * * Atropine Sulphate 2%"; "1 cc. Size Sodium Cacodylate 0.2 Gm. (3 grs.)."

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold in the following respects: Each of the atropine sulphate tablets was represented to contain 1–150 grain of atropine sulphate; whereas each of said tablets contained less, namely, not more than 1/200 grain, of atropine sulphate; each of the tincture of aconite tablets was represented to contain 2 minims of tincture of aconite, whereas each of said tablets contained less, namely, not more than 0.25 minim, of tincture of aconite; the solution of atropine sulphate was represented to contain 2 percent of atropine sulphate; whereas it contained less, namely, not more than 1.83 percent of atropine sulphate; each cubic centimeter of the sodium cacodylate was represented to contain 0.2 gram (3 grains) of sodium cacodylate; whereas each cubic centimeter of the article contained less than represented, namely, not more than 0.16 gram (2½ grains) of sodium cacodylate.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Tablets Atropine Sulphate 1–150 grain", "Tablets Aconite Tincture * * * 2 minims", "Solution * * * Atropine Sulphate 2%", and "1 cc. * * * Sodium Cacodylate 0.2 Gm. (3 grs.)", borne on the labels, were false and misleading.

On January 28, 1937, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and on February 4, 1937, the court imposed a fine of $1,200.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26780. Adulteration and misbranding of ephedrine sulphate, Fowler's solution, thyroid tablets, epinephrine chloride, strychnine sulphate tablets, nitroglycerin tablets, fluidextract of hyoscyamus, fluidextract of nux vomica; misbranding of Tablets Amidol; and adulteration of phenobarbital sodium. U. S. v. Albert E. Mallard. Plea of guilty. Fine, $4,800. Sentence suspended and defendant placed on probation.** (F. & D. no. 36939. Sample nos. 13624–B, 13625–B, 13631–B, 13632–B, 13636–B, 13671–B, 13687–B, 32103–B, 32105–B, 32107–B, 32110–B, 32124–B, 32176–B to 32179–B, incl., 32184–B.)

The ephedrine sulphate contained less ephedrine sulphate than the quantity thereof represented on the label. Fowler's solution, in two of the three consignments contained less Fowler's solution than the quantity represented on the label; and in the remaining consignment, which was represented to conform to the standard prescribed for such article in the United States Pharmacopoeia, it did not conform to such standard in that it contained a greater quantity of arsenic trioxide than that specified in the pharmacopoeia.

The thyroid tablets contained more thyroid U. S. P. than the quantity represented on the label. The epinephrine chloride, represented to conform to the standard prescribed for such article in the United States Pharmacopoeia, did not conform to such standard in that it contained less epinephrine chloride. The strychnine sulphate tablets contained less strychnine sulphate than the quantity thereof represented on the label. The label of the Tablets Amidol bore false and fraudulent representations regarding their curative and therapeutic effects; and the article, represented on the label to be safe for administration in the dosage recommended, contained dangerous drugs which rendered it unsafe when so administered. The phenobarbital sodium, in one of the two consignments contained in part more, and in part less, phenobarbital sodium than the quantity represented on the label; and in the other consignment it contained more phenobarbital sodium than the quantity represented on the label. The nitroglycerin tablets contained less nitroglycerin than the quantity represented on the label. The fluidextract of hyoscyamus, represented to conform to the standard prescribed for such article in the United States Pharmacopoeia, did not conform to such standard in that it yielded a smaller quantity of alkaloids of hyoscyamus. The fluidextract of nux vomica, represented on the label to conform to the standard prescribed for such article in the National Formulary, did not conform to such standard in that it yielded a smaller quantity of the alkaloids of nux vomica.

On May 19, 1936, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the